

NORTH SEA FIGHT INFLUENCES SENATE

Great Marine Battle Proves Inferiority of Our Own First and Second Defense Line

Senate Now Favors Four Super-dreadnoughts — Wanted No New Battleships Before

The Associated Press despatch to The Advertiser on Thursday, to the effect that the Senate naval affairs committee has agreed to substitute a capital ship construction program of four super-dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers in place of the House proposal to build five battle cruisers and no battleships this year, proves conclusively that Senator Tillman and his associate committee men will report a bill in which the lessons of the recent North Sea engagement will be given every consideration.

A comparison of the ships of the American navy with the ships engaged in the recent battle disclosed weaknesses which convinced the Senate committee that a careful study of the reports of the battle by our naval attaches abroad was necessary and that the House plan for naval construction for the coming fiscal year should be revised in many respects.

First Line Ships Weakened.
The naval officers whom the committee called to conference have pointed out that only it is futile to match battle cruisers against dreadnoughts, but that the ships which the admiralty statements of both Great Britain and Germany place in the second and third line are in speed and armament equal or superior to ships of the United States navy which must serve as the first line of defense.

The presence of the battleships of the German High Seas fleet, which were the initial victory to Germany, our experts have pointed out, while the arrival of the more powerful British fleet of dreadnoughts forced the victorious German squadrons to run to cover.

German Navy Is Superior

Aside from this cardinal lesson, the naval authorities have told the Senate committee that there are other important points emphasized by the great naval battle. It has been shown, these officers claim, that the United States navy is far inferior to the German navy in all types of craft and they emphasize the need of a comprehensive building program designed to round out and complete the auxiliaries as well as the main fighting line on a far larger scale than has ever been contemplated.

Winston Churchill, ex-British admiralty chief, in his comment on the engagement, referred to the armored cruisers Black Prince, Defense and Warrior, all sunk in the fight, as belonging to the "third order of ships." They were vessels which the British admiralty regarded as practically obsolete, so far as fighting with the most modern type of warcraft is concerned. Churchill does not consider them even in the same class with the British second line cruisers. But these armored cruisers, practically of no value as far as a modern battle such as the North Sea fight is concerned, were superior to the most modern armored cruisers which the United States navy possesses.

Unfavorable Comparisons.
Our best armored cruisers are the Tennessee, Washington, Montana and North Carolina. They are equipped with four ten-inch rifles each for the main battery, which arm is considered by ordnance experts as inferior to the armament of the Warrior, Defense and Black Prince, which carried six nine point two-inch guns each. In point of speed none of the American armored cruisers has ever equaled the 23.5 knots made by the Black Prince, the 23.1 knots made by the Warrior or the 23.4 knots by the Defense. In brief, the armored British cruisers which the British admiralty considered unfit for effective service in the North Sea fight outclassed the best armored cruisers of our navy.

From German sources comes the news that the German Admiralty does not regard the loss of the battleship Westfalen with deep concern because of the fact that this ship was not in the same class with the first line fighters of the imperial fleet. She was a "second line" ship according to Berlin, and our naval experts also class her. But they add that the Westfalen far outclassed many of the battleships of the American fleet to which certain members of Congress have pointed with pride. The Westfalen with a displacement of 18,000 tons and a speed of 20.4 knots and carrying twelve 11-inch guns, was superior to twelve American battleships as the New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia, Nebraska, Louisiana, Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota, Vermont, New Hampshire, Idaho, Mississippi, Michigan and South Carolina. None of these ships, in point of armor or other chief characteristics, could equal the Westfalen. The nearest approach to this "second line" ship among the vessels mentioned is the Michigan class, which ship is equipped with eight 12-inch guns and are capable of a speed of 18.5 knots as compared with the 20.4 knots which the Westfalen was capable.

Ship Favored.
The Senate Committee by the last Coast papers, was said to have been impressed by the emphasis which our naval reports have laid on the immediate reinforcement of our fighting fleet by two superdreadnoughts and the later Washington advisers indicate that four is now the accepted number. The General Board has already drawn plans for a division of four of these fighting machines of approximately 30,000 tons displacement to be armed with either 14-inch or 16-inch guns. The North Sea fight showed the effect of the arrival of the British superdreadnoughts. No one of these ships was seriously damaged, the latest reports show. The Westfalen, though torn with heavy shells from the German fleet during the period when she stood in to attempt the

SOUTH AMERICAN RATES WILL GO UP

Tokio Says T. K. K. Probably Will Get Permission of the Government

TOKIO, June 4.—The demand for piece goods from South America and the South Sea islands continues to be brisk, especially for pottery goods. The condition in Argentina is not good economically, but the demand is kept because of the shortage of stock. Conditions in Brazil and Chile are prosperous because of the export of war provisions, and the demand for pottery is strong. But the export to Mexico has practically been stopped as the country is still in a disturbed condition.

South American Business Hindered

As to islands in the South, the demand for Japanese piece goods as substitutes for European goods, the supply of which has been diminished, is growing. But the shortage of space is hindering the new contracts in the South American route as well as in the route to the islands in the South Seas. The T. K. K. is applying to the Japanese government for permission to increase the freight rate to South America. The permission has not yet been given, but it is generally expected that the increase can be effected beginning with the Kiyo Maru which sails to South America next month. The freight to South America which is fifteen dollars for piece goods probably will be raised to twenty-five dollars and this will be a serious blow to the exporters.

Good Demand For Cement

The demand for cement from South America and islands in the South Seas is also strong, but as in the case of other goods, the difficulty lies in the shortage of space. The T. K. K.'s plan for the increase of freight for this cargo is for ten yen a ton, or two yen a barrel. The exporters would suffer if this increase be effected.

The T. K. K. has sent a request to the Japanese department of communications to increase the freight rates on the South American line owing to the lack of bottoms. The comparative rates of freight, old and new, on various goods between Yokohama and Valparaiso are as follows:

	Present rates	Proposed rates
China ware	\$10	\$25
Cotton yarn	10	25
Cement	6	15
Tea	8	21
Linen	15	30
Rice	7	20
Silk Goods	25	35

The Yokohama Export Association is trying to persuade the Japanese government not to give a permit to the T. K. K. for the increase.

GEORGE LYCURGUS WANTS NATURALIZATION VERIFIED

George Lycurgus, who is now located in Greece and who became a full fledged American citizen in July, 1906, has lost his naturalization papers and is in a bad way, as the Greek government or somebody else wish to see the documents that prove that the well known former resident of Hawaii is a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Lycurgus has written to the circuit court in Honolulu asking for a certified copy of his "papers" and it is just by a lot of luck that he can obtain the necessary documents without much delay. If he had delayed his final oath of allegiance to the United States until September 26, 1906, he would now have to wait three or four months before he could obtain a copy of the last papers. The law now reads that copies cannot be issued at the circuit courts without the whole transaction going through the Washington office. That would have meant three months wait, at least, in Mr. Lycurgus' case, but as he took the final plunge in July, 1906, he saves the day.

A certified copy of Mr. Lycurgus' final papers will be sent to Greece, rescue of the Warrior, was able to remain in action and to keep her guns going effectively until the German fleet left the field, and her sister ship, the Marlborough, was able to make port although badly wounded by a torpedo. The reports also indicate that the big German first line fighters were able to withstand the fire directed against them.

The opinion is advanced by our naval experts that had the American navy in its combined strength attempted to take what Vice Admiral Bonty endeavored, it would have risked annihilation because of the entire lack of aircraft carriers. The nearest approach to this "second line" ship among the vessels mentioned is the Michigan class, which ship is equipped with eight 12-inch guns and are capable of a speed of 18.5 knots as compared with the 20.4 knots which the Westfalen was capable.

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JACK MOIR WAS IN WINNING CREW

Island Youth Sends Graphic Account of How His 'Varsity Won From Princeton

Every time that some big athletic stunt is pulled off on the mainland, there is sure to come some news of a lad, or a man from the Hawaiian Islands taking part in it, says last Friday's Hawaii Herald of Hilo. These islands seem to have a mortgage on publicity in the athletic line and that fact puts to rest the old, threadbare idea that the youngsters born in the semi-tropics are of soft lot, good for nothing but an easy, lazy life, and fated to pass in their checks at an early stage of the game. The very latest dope on the situation is contained in a vivid report of the boat race last month between Cornell and Princeton which was won by the first named crew, after a desperate struggle, by a scant six feet. Jack Moir, son of John T. Moir, of Papaikou, is the athlete who represented Hawaii and who sends a description of the gruelling race to his dad.

"It was a great race," writes Jack, "and when I tell you that only six feet separated the noses of the boats at the end of the two miles race, you can imagine the kind of contest it was. The Princeton crew made a wonderful race of it and their final spurt was simply magnificent. It was also heartbreaking and they almost caught all the way for them and we managed to win by the narrow margin mentioned before."

"The Yale crew had no chance at all of winning, and they finished in very poor form. It made me very happy to see the winning crew and especially to have also beaten Yale. I rowed in the losing boat last year when Yale won from us. This time we not only won the race, but also put Yale into the place."

The spectators along the course say that the race was the most spectacular one in many years. Our crew and the Princeton one sea-sawed several times in the lead and every inch of the two miles course was fought for.

"Our freshman crew surprised us by defeating two other Freshmen crews in good shape. Yale was second to men in the race by about a length and a half."

"To add to our joy Cornell won the intercollegiate track meet at Harvard by a score of 45 to Yale's 29. California and Stanford tied with 22 points each. Pennsylvania got 18, Dartmouth, 14, Michigan, 13, Harvard, 10, Princeton, 10, Bowdoin, 5, Syracuse, 3, Penn State, 2 and M. I. 1."

"John Watt, Jr., of Hawaii, although not getting placed in the boat, ran well. He had some of the fastest runners against him and in one race the record was broken. John will do much better next year, I am sure."

Jack Moir plans to leave San Francisco on July 12, for Hilo, so he will be back in time to see the rowing races on Hilo harbor. He adds that he will be glad to get home once more and to see all his friends in the islands.

INSURANCE AGAINST VOLCANOES INCLUDED

Policies Issued By Companies In Hawaii Are Extended

In future all fire insurance on the island of Hawaii will also cover any possible loss or damage through volcanic outbreaks, earthquakes, hurricanes or other convulsions of nature. This has been decided upon by the various insurance companies and the rider that was always attached to policies and which is published herewith has been eliminated. The rider reads as follows:

"This company shall not be liable for loss or damage occasioned by or through any volcanic, earthquake, hurricane or other eruption, convulsion or disturbance of nature."

This clause has been eliminated and the policies will, in future, protect the holders against such disturbances. This news is of great importance to policy owners, who, in the past, could not be fully insured against the very probable extent of their property being damaged by convulsions of nature. The clause, together with all endorsements referring thereto, are cancelled as of July 1, 1916, and all policies will read as if the objectionable clause had never been attached.

The First Trust Company, Hackfeld & Co., M. de Spina, T. H. Davies & Co., The Hilo Mercantile Company and all other insurance agencies are included in the change.

ESPLANADE LOT LEASED BY HACKFELD COMPANY

A new lease of the Esplanade lot was secured yesterday by H. Hackfeld and company at a public auction held by Land Commissioner B. G. Rivenburgh. The land is at Fort and Kekuannohou streets and is occupied by two warehouses of the Hackfeld company. The bid for the lease, which runs for five years from yesterday, was \$1801 per year.

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STIPENDIOUS PLAN FOR TRAINING MEN

Senator Chamberlain Wants Military System Based On Swiss and Australian Plan

New Bill Would Force All Youths of Twelve Years and Older To Undergo Drill

Last December, Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the house military affairs committee, introduced a bill in the Senate—a bill entirely his own and not one that had been passed on by his fellow members—which called for the adoption by the United States of a system which would be a combination of the Australian scheme of universal military training for boys and the Swiss system of universal military service for young men.

When he submitted the bill for the study and consideration of the Senate, the Oregon senator stated to that body that he was aware that at the present time he could not hope for favorable Congressional action on his proposition but that he felt from his long study of the matter of providing adequate military defense for the country that he was justified in assuming the role of a prophet and would predict that the country would be ready for consideration of the plan within a twelvemonth. A few days later, in an address in New York, Senator Chamberlain delivered an address with more than his usual warmth of oratory and invited the thinking men of the country to make a study of his scheme in its relation to our defense problem. Without asking that his bill be sent to the military committee in the form it was then in, the senator said he purposed sending the bill to the War College Division of the general staff for recommendations as to advisable changes.

Urges Consideration Now

The general staff committee which was assigned to the study of the bill was headed by Captain George Van Horn Moseley of the cavalry arm, and it has just completed the work and has returned the bill to Senator Chamberlain. In a short address to the senate Chamberlain said he felt constrained to take up the matter with the committee in the present session because he realized that such provisions as the army bill which bears his name has made for the regular army and the national guard do not provide adequate defense.

The general staff report on the bill states that careful examination of the scientific concerns that body of experts that the bill is founded on good basic principles. By this they mean that from military, economic and democratic points of view the principles of the bill are correct.

Boys From Twelve Up

The bill provides for certain short periods of training for males from twelve to seventeen years of age inclusive. During this period the youths will belong to citizen cadet corps. In the original bill it was provided that eighteen to twenty-three years inclusive all males belong to the citizen army or the citizen navy and receive each year a certain amount of training. The war college recommends that this training be concentrated in one continuous period of six months to be taken as early as practicable during these years with such subsequent maneuver periods as the President may direct.

The reason for doing this is that continuous training is more valuable from a military point of view and interferes less with the ordinary life of the individual concerned. However, the report says that six months is not considered a period sufficiently long for men who will not have been through the cadet training.

Boy Scout Training Not Counted

It is recommended that training in the Boy Scouts be not counted as cadet training as the leaders of this movement have disclaimed any intention of imparting military instruction. The war college believed that the section of the original bill which provided punishment for those who evaded or failed to render the personal service required by the bill should be changed in the case of minors so that the parents or guardians and not the boy be punished.

For purposes of administration the original bill divides the country into the same districts as have now representatives in Congress. It is recommended that the President be allowed to define the districts because a much smaller number of them answer the purpose of the bill and would be far more economical. It was further recommended that youths undergoing training and those who have just concluded it the year previous should be enrolled in provisional organizations in time of peace so that a prompt and orderly mobilization could be immediately effected in time of war.

To Train 3,500,000 Youths

The bill, if it becomes law, will give the nation a force of nine hundred thousand boys between the ages of twelve to fourteen, the same number between fourteen and sixteen and the same number between sixteen and eighteen, who will each year undergo a certain amount of military training in the schools. It will give about six hundred thousand young men undergoing their six month's training in the citizen army and citizen navy. The total annual cost for maintenance of arms, equipment and for target practice, both Infantry and Artillery, will be approximately \$17,000,000 a year. The per capita cost for the cadet corps for all other charges will be \$10.14. For the per capita cost for the citizen army for all other charges will be \$24.68. This will make the cadet corps cost approximately \$27,000,000 a year, and the citizen army \$15,000,000 plus \$17,000,000 for arms, equipment and target practice.

SPORTS

ANGELS CROWDING SOUTHERN TIGERS

Four Coast Teams Break Even In Double-Headers—Mormons Defeat Beavers

Yesterdays Games
Los Angeles 5, Oakland 1 (morning).
Oakland 2, Los Angeles 1 (afternoon).
Vernon 4, San Francisco 1 (morning).
San Francisco 6, Vernon 5 (afternoon).

Salt Lake 4, Portland 3 (ten innings).
SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The Angels are crowding hard on the heels of the Tigers and the Beavers are only a short way off from second place in the standing of the six teams of the Pacific Coast League, as a result of the games played yesterday.

At Oakland the Oaks and Angels broke even in their double-header. The morning game went to the visitors by the following score: Los Angeles 5, Oakland 1. The afternoon game resulted as follows: Oakland 2, Los Angeles 1. Both games were well played, particularly the afternoon one. The Tigers and Seals, played at Los Angeles, also broke even in their double-header, both games being as well fought over. The scores were as follows: Morning—Vernon 4, San Francisco 1; afternoon—San Francisco 6, Vernon 5.

At Portland the Inland Seals and Beavers went an extra inning in their contest before the visitors won out. Score: Salt Lake 4, Portland 3.

ST. LOUIS WENT MAD YESTERDAY

American and National League Nines of 'Show-Me' City Win All Their Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	14	24	.368
New York	14	25	.359
Philadelphia	13	25	.342
Washington	13	26	.337
Boston	12	27	.312
Chicago	12	28	.304
St. Louis	11	23	.324
Philadelphia	11	40	.268
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
Brooklyn	12	19	.627
St. Louis	12	22	.545
Boston	12	23	.520
New York	12	25	.490
Cincinnati	11	27	.441
Pittsburgh	11	28	.438
St. Louis	11	28	.410

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

CHICAGO, June 26.—The results of the games played yesterday by the teams of the American and National Leagues are as follows:

American League
At Chicago—Chicago 4, Cleveland 3 (eleven innings).
At St. Louis—Morning game—St. Louis 8, Detroit 2; afternoon game—St. Louis 3, Detroit 1.
National League
At Cincinnati—Morning game—St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 1; afternoon game—St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 4.
At Chicago—Pittsburgh 8, Chicago 3 (twelve innings).

MAUI TO GET SPECIAL STEAMER FOR JULY FOURTH

The steamer Kilauea will make a special excursion to Kahului from Honolulu on account of the races and frontier sports on July 4. This is definite and subject to no conditions. By Wednesday's mail a certified check for \$1500 came to the Inter-Island company from McPhee & Lacey, which is the amount that guarantees that the excursion will run. It is probable that a round trip rate of ten dollars will be decided upon.

The Hilo Yacht Club has received permission from the Harbor Commission to use the Railroad wharf on the Fourth of July for the racing boats of the club, while the new boathouse will be turned over to the visiting crews.

HILO SILVER CUP IS FOR JUNIOR TROPHY

Donates An Extra Prize For Boat Race

With the Fourth of July only two weeks away Hilo is almost ready to start things going, says last Tuesday's Hilo Tribune. A few more fancy touches and all will be well.

And an extra boat race for a fine silver trophy has been assured, for yesterday the Board of Trade, through its president, William McKay, announced that a handsome silver cup, to be known as the Junior Trophy, would be presented as a prize for a second boat race to be known as the Junior race, on Fourth of July, in Hilo Bay.

The Senior Trophy, a magnificent silver cup, fourteen inches high, presented by the First Bank of Hilo, will be here from the Coast next week and will be placed on exhibition in the window of J. D. Kennedy's jewelry store on Front street.

Crews Hard At Work

Last Monday and yesterday the boat crews of the Hilo Yacht Club went over the full course, accompanied by the launch of Harbor Master Mosher, who has generously loaned the launch for this purpose, and while the men did fairly well, it is evident that they will have to work harder if they are to meet the training crews from the Mealani, Myrtle and Honolulu Boat Clubs with any chance of success.

It is in the back stroke and recovery that they must practise, and a steady pull without jerks. It is team work that counts in a race. Coach "Ned" Crabbe believes he can round the crews into shape so that they will make a creditable showing. The course for the boat races has been changed for the better, so that the race will start from Reed's Bay and the first turn will be at, and in front of, Kuhio wharf, thence to the end of the breakwater, where a full turn will be made, and back to the finish at the first turn in front of the wharf. This will mean that the entire race will be more easily viewed from the wharf.

Boat-House Completed

This fine new boat-house has been completed and on Monday the Yacht Club took possession, the crews being taken there and the crews taking up their quarters in the other facilities for comfort and utility have been installed. At a meeting of the Club on Monday a letter was sent to the Matson Navigation Company thanking it for the use of its drydock site in Reed's Bay, which the crews have been using heretofore as quarters. The crews in this letter voiced their appreciation of the courtesy of the company. Monday afternoon word was received from L. W. de Vis Norton, in Honolulu, stating that already, and without advertising, ninety persons have booked by the steamer Mauna Kea for July 4 to take in the Fourth of July celebration. And the more the merrier it will be.

BUNDLES OF FUN BEING MADE READY IN MAUI

Booths are now going up rapidly at the baseball grounds for the grand carnival of fun to be had Monday, July 3 and Tuesday, July 4, says Friday's Maui News of Wailuku. The dance pavilion is already in place and the "House of Fun" already has its stage up. A surprise is in store for those fortunate enough to be in Wailuku on Monday July 3, as it has been hoped that a grand parade of antiquities and horrors will precede the opening of the carnival.

Chairman J. Garcia, of the general committee, returned from Honolulu this week, and made arrangements for this year. It has also been said that Professor Zappetta direct from Egypt has been engaged for the occasion. This gentleman is a most wonderful fortune teller, and bears the very highest of recommendations from royalty of Europe, Asia and Africa. Professor Zappetta will probably arrive one day before the big show opens, and now the committee is planning a most extravagant booth in which to house him.

HAWAII COUNTY FAIR WILL SURPASS OTHERS

Reports from Hilo are that the second Hawaii County Fair, to be held on September 22nd and 23rd, at the time when the territorial civic convention will be in session, is going to be a much larger one than the last fair. Honolulu business firms are applying for space on Kuhio wharf, where the fair is to be held. Among the competitive exhibits will be one of manufactured articles and Oahu is expected to come to the front strongly in this line. The directors feel that there is going to be a record lot of exhibits in every class and also that the largest crowd of people ever seen in Hilo will be gathered at the fair on the two days and nights that it will be open. The exhibits of animals promise to be even larger than at first expected. More entries are promised by the cattle men and the best bulls and cows in the territory will be stabled. The civic convention will last from September 21 to September 25. With the two big events going on at once, visitors are expecting that the Inter-island facilities for transporting visitors from Kauai, Oahu and Maui will be taxed to the limit.

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